

**THE INFLUENCE OF RACHEL WHITE'S UNCONSCIOUS
MIND ON HER PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN EMILY
GIFFIN'S *SOMETHING BORROWED***

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Letters



By

YESSICA FARDA ARUM PUSPITASARI

Student Number : 104214052

**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
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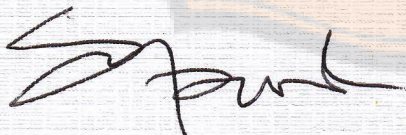
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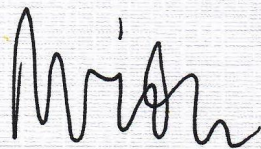
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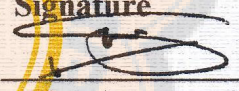
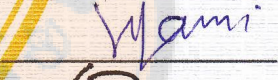
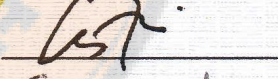
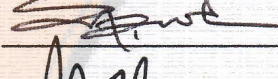
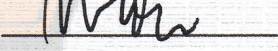
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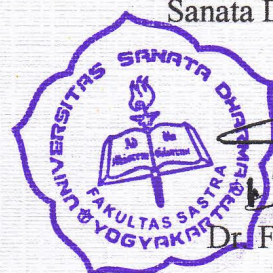
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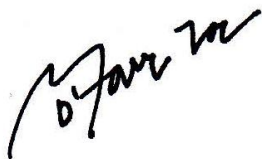
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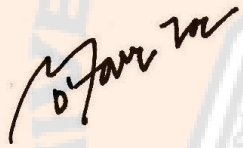


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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this undergraduate thesis contains no material which has been previously submitted for the award of any other degree at any university, and that, to the best of my knowledge, this undergraduate thesis contains no material previously written by any other person except where due reference is made in the text of the undergraduate thesis.

Yogyakarta, October 24, 2014



Yessica Farda Arum Puspitasari

“The secret of success is consistency of purpose.”

Benjamin Disreali

“There are four pillars, on which you can build the platform, to reach the zenith of success: Dedication, Devotion, Discipline and Determination.”

Lakkoju Goutam



For those who stand true to their ideas

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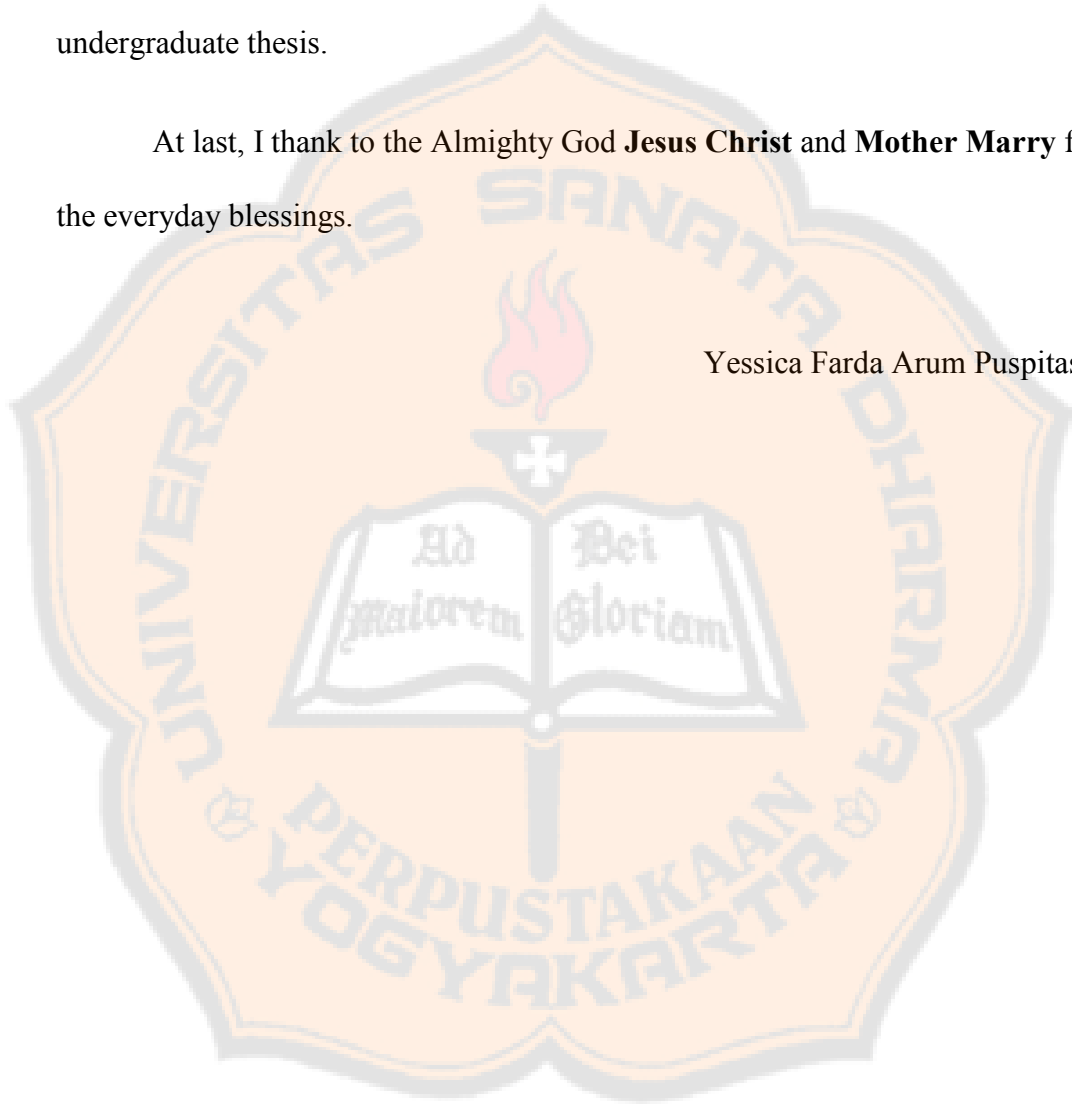
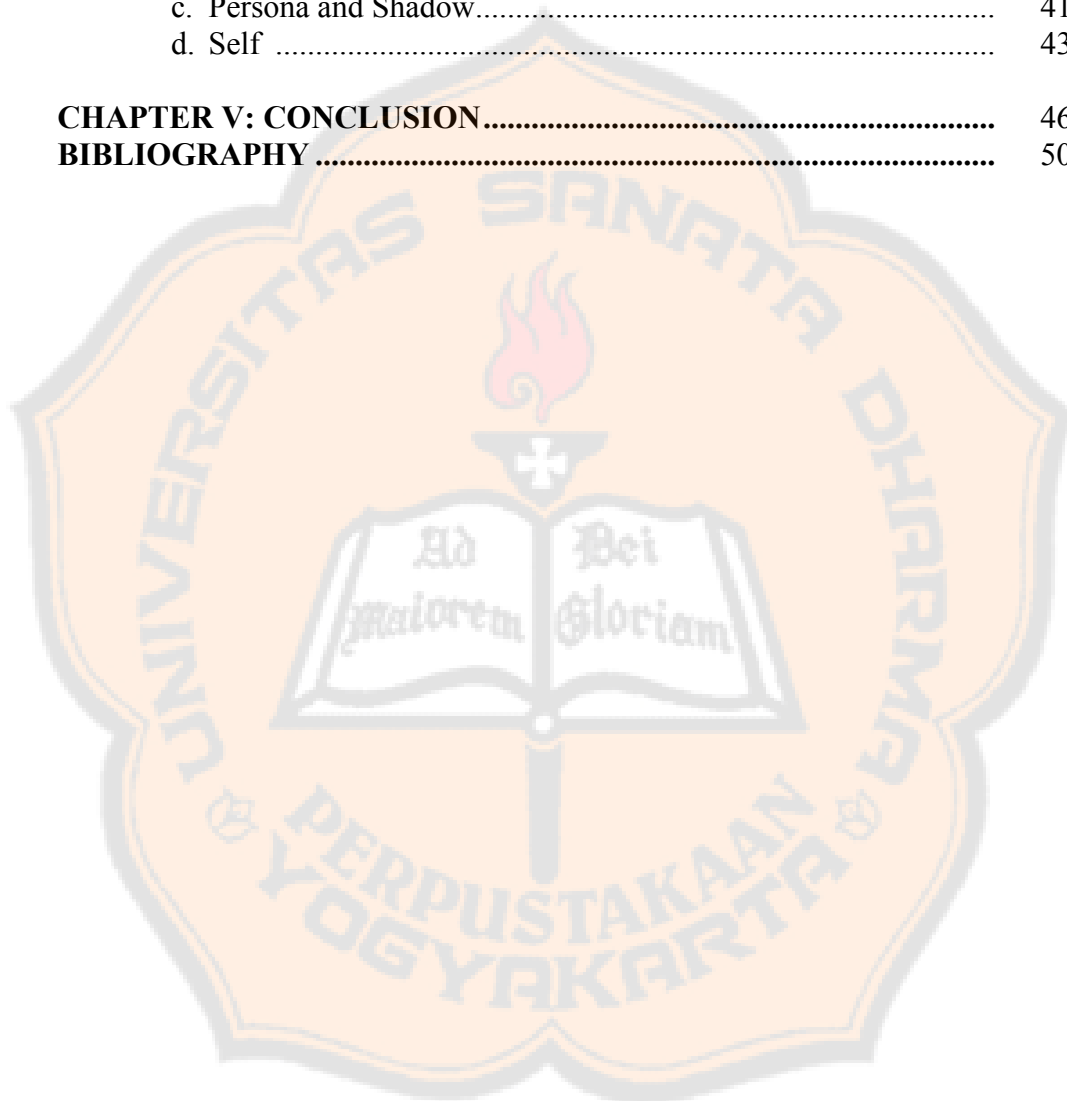


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ABSTRACT

PUSPITASARI, YESSICA FARDA ARUM. **The Influence of Rachel White's Unconscious Mind on Her Personality Development in Emily Giffin's *Something Borrowed***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2014.

The personality of a person or a character always changes along with the increasing level of their maturity. Personality is dynamic, it means personality always changes. There are a lot of types of personality, one of them is personality development. In other words, personality development is the change in character's personality that can be influenced by several factors. One of the factors that can influence character's personality is unconscious mind. The processes of changes in character's way of thinking which is influenced by character's hidden feelings and kept under unconscious mind are called repression. Repressions are manifested into conscious actions. Repression is one of a kind of self-defense mechanism. The phenomenon of repression is interesting to be analyzed because it happens to everybody.

As the material of the discussion, the problem formulation consists of two questions. The questions are: (1) How is Rachel White's personality development described in the novel? (2) How does Rachel White's unconscious mind influence her personality development?

In this undergraduate thesis, the researcher analyzes the influence of Rachel white's unconscious mind on her personality development. The answers of those questions are found by using psychoanalytic criticism. The researcher uses Jung's personality theory and Freud's psychoanalysts' theory to analyze the unconscious mind of Rachel and how it influences her personality.

The result of the analysis shows that Rachel's personality has developed. At first, Rachel's personality is introverted, inferior, strict, jealous and pessimistic. But then her personality changes into rebellious, optimistic, superior, and confident person. Rachel's personality is created by her unconscious mind based on her repression and her images of archetypes that are stored under her unconscious mind. The images of archetypes that give the influence towards her personality development are the great mother archetype, animus archetype, persona archetype and shadow archetype, and self archetype. The process of Rachel's personality development is caused by her repression and her archetypes that are stored under her unconscious mind and manifested into conscious action. The archetype that has dominant role to influence her personality is her great mother archetype and her animus as her starting point to reveal her desires by cheating with Dexter, and the self archetype as her turning point to start her new life by throwing her persona and accepts her shadow as the part of her life.

ABSTRAK

PUSPITASARI, YESSICA FARDA ARUM. **The Influence of Rachel White's Unconscious Mind on Her Personality Development in Emily Giffin's *Something Borrowed***. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2014.

Kepribadian seseorang atau suatu karakter selalu berubah sejalan dengan tingkat kedewasaannya. Kepribadian selalu dinamis, hal itu berarti kepribadian selalu berubah. Kepribadian memiliki beberapa tipe, salah satunya adalah perkembangan kepribadian. Dengan kata lain, perkembangan kepribadian adalah perubahan kepribadian suatu karakter yang bisa dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kepribadian suatu karakter adalah ketidaksadaran. Proses dari perubahan pada pola pemikiran suatu karakter dipengaruhi oleh perasaan yang dipendam dan disimpan didalam ketidaksadaran yang disebut represi. Represi diwujudkan kedalam suatu tindakan sadar. Represi adalah salah satu dari mekanisme pertahanan diri. Fenomena dari represi ini menarik untuk dianalisa, karena represi dialami oleh setiap orang.

Sebagai bahan diskusi, rumusan masalah disusun menjadi dua pertanyaan. Pertanyaan tersebut adalah (1) Bagaimana perkembangan kepribadian dari Rachel White di deskripsikan didalam novel? (2) Bagaimanakah ketidaksadaran dari Rachel White mempengaruhi perkembangan kepribadiannya?

Di dalam skripsi ini, peneliti menganalisa pengaruh dari ketidaksadaran Rachel white terhadap perkembangan kepribadiannya. Jawaban dari pertanyaan tersebut ditemukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikoanalitik. Peneliti menggunakan teori kepribadian dari Jung dan teori psikoanalisis dari Freud untuk menganalisa ketidaksadaran dari Rachel dan bagaimana ketidaksadaran tersebut mempengaruhi kepribadiannya.

Hasil dari analisa menunjukkan bahwa kepribadian Rachel telah berkembang. Pada mulanya, kepribadian Rachel adalah seseorang yang tertutup, rendah diri, disiplin, iri hati dan pesimis. Namun, kepribadiannya berubah menjadi seseorang yang pemberontak, optimis, sombong, dan percaya diri. Kepribadian Rachel dibentuk oleh ketidaksadarannya berdasarkan represinya dan gambaran arketipenya yang disimpan dalam ketidaksadarannya. Gambaran dari arketipe yang memberikan pengaruh adalah ibu agung, animus, persona, dan bayangan.. Proses dari perkembangan kepribadian Rachel disebabkan oleh represinya dan arketipe yang disimpan didalam ketidaksadarannya dan diwujudkan kedalam bentuk aksi kesadarannya. Arketipe yang memiliki peranan yang menonjol untuk mempengaruhi kepribadian Rachel adalah arketipe ibu agung dan animus yang menjadi titik awal Rachel untuk mengungkapkan keinginan Rachel dengan cara berselingkuh dengan Dexter, serta arketipe diri sebagai titik balik untuk memulai kehidupan baru Rachel dengan cara membuang personanya dan menerima bayangannya sebagai bagian dari hidupnya.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Most people always make a general statement about literature. They say that literature is a form of poetry and poetry is a form of literature. This is not a wrong statement, therefore poetry is one form of how literature can be constructed and illustrated. However, literature is more than just poetry. Literature is the art of being able to critically construct sentences into a complex structure where people can express their ideas, thoughts, and vision through literature in the form of novels, poetry, short stories, or through cinematic drama.

Through the literary works such as those mentioned before, it allows the readers to understand what kind of issues or ideas that the researcher is trying to express. Social and cultural issues, moral philosophical and religious issues are all ideas that can be shared through literary work. There are seven key elements of literature that the researcher uses as a tool to describe the issues or ideas in their literary work which include the character, theme, plot, point of view, setting, conflict, and tone. The researcher usually uses the character as the main tool to bring the issues that they want to share to the reader.

Wellek and Warren in their book, *Theory of Literature*, say that the works of literature portrays life as reality. They state, "Literature looks like a real life portrait. It is an illustration of human lives because the literary works present the reality of human situations, problems, feelings, and relationship" (Wellek,

1956:96). In other words, there is a relationship between literature and human lives. Through the literary works the researcher explains how human lives are in the past, present and future and how humans as individuals develop and grow. In literature the researcher illustrates the development and growth or change of its character, whether it is physical or in terms of psychology or the way of thinking. In other words, the personality of a person or a character is always changing along with the increasing level of the maturity within themselves. As one personality is dynamic and it is known as personality development.

The researcher chooses a novel as the object of the study because compared with the other literary works such as poetry, short stories, and essays, novels have their own relationship between the researcher and the reader, where the meaning or message that they want to deliver are surely been up to the reader.

In this research, the researcher uses Emily Giffin's *Something Borrowed*. *Something Borrowed* is a *New York Times* best-selling chick lit novel. Chick lit novel is kind of genre fiction novel that mostly brings the issues of womanhood and became popular in the late 1900s. *Something Borrowed* was the first title from Emily Giffin's chick lit novel sequel and it is first published in the 2000s in New York by St. Martin's paperbacks and the second title is *Something Blue*. *Something Borrowed* is made a film on 2011, directed by Luke Greenfield.

The story in *Something Borrowed* is about a young woman named Rachel White who has a complicated life because of dramatic love story and friendship that is full of intrigue because she is always repressing her feelings that involves her personality development. The phenomenon of repression is really close with

people's daily life, sometimes people unwittingly repress their desires or feelings and are taken along into their unconscious mind.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the story of the novel, the researcher formulates two problems to be discussed in this study.

1. How is Rachel White's personality development described in the novel?
2. How does Rachel White's unconscious mind influence her personality development?

C. Objectives of the Study

The first objective from the study is the personality development of main character. The second is to identify the main character unconscious mind which is described in the story by analyzing the character's repressed feeling or desire, the character's action and suppression of her memory. Moreover, the researcher analyses the factors that make the main character repress her feeling. Additionally, the researcher identifies the process of unconscious mind influences Rachel White's personality development.

D. Definition of Term

The researcher explains the terms that are used in this research, so there will be no misunderstanding.

Personality is the unique combination of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make an individual distinct from others. Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving. The study of personality focuses on two broad areas: One understands individual differences

in particular personality characteristics, such as sociability or irritability. The other understands how the various parts of a person come together as a whole. (Magil, 1996: 1228).

Unconscious Mind is the level of mental life that includes all thoughts, feelings, and images which are beyond one's awareness and are not easily accessible. (Magil, 1996:583)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, there are three parts: Review of Related Studies, Review of Related Theories, and Theoretical Framework. In the Review of Related Studies, the researcher gives a brief explanation on certain studies that have slightly similar topic with the researcher's study. In the Review of Related Theories, the researcher pictures on certain theories which are relevant for analyzing the topic of the researcher's study. In Theoretical Framework, the researcher explains how the theories are applied in the researcher's study.

A. Review of Related Studies

In analyzing Emily Giffin's *Something Borrowed*, the researcher provides some previous studies about personality development and some possible factors involved. There are two undergraduate theses that analyze the main character's personality development. The first related study is "Factors Influencing of Anne Frank's Personality Development in the Diary of a Young Girl" from the undergraduate thesis of Sanata Dharma University's 2005 English Letters by Aris Budi Widodo. The second related study is "A Study on the Factors that Influence Jack's Personality Development on Emma Donoghue's Room" taken from undergraduate thesis of Sanata Dharma University's 2009 English Letters by Etri Selviana.

From those undergraduates theses, both of them use factors that influence the main character's personality development as the topic of their theses. Widodo says in his undergraduate thesis:

This study discusses factors influencing the personality development of the main character, Anne Frank in *The Dairy of a Young Girl*. Anne experiences development in her personality during her hiding in the Secret Annexe. Her personality develops from weak personality to strong personality. Besides, she also gains new personality. Those personality developments are caused by some factors, namely emotions Anne experiences during her hiding under Nazi persecution, her family (Mr. Frank, Mrs. Frank, and Margot), and the people outside her family with whom she associates. (2005: xi).

Psychology comes as their main approach and theory because they think that psychology is the closest study to analyze the main character's personality development. Moreover, psychology and literature are two subjects that can be the media to explore human life. Therefore, psychological approach helps the researcher to get a deep analysis on the topic of the study.

Selviana in "A Study on the Factors that Influence Jack's Personality Development on Emma Donoghue's Room" says:

The general meaning of the psychology is the study of human. The study of human can be related to literature. Since the character of the story can represent human, they can be studied through the psychology field. (2009:15).

From the previous statement, it is clear that the researcher wants to explain the main character's personality development that is influenced by several factors. Emotions, family, and society are the factors that influence the main charter's personality development. It is right that those factors mentioned before have influence on personality development, but the researcher thinks that statement above is too general.

Therefore, in this research the researcher wants to acknowledge more about the influence of unconscious mind as the main factor besides the external factors such as family, environment and emotional. In other words the researcher wants to

point out how unconscious mind works and influences the main character's personality development.

There is another undergraduate thesis that analyzes Emily Griffin's *Something Borrowed* as the object of the study. The undergraduate thesis is entitled "False Feminism on Darcy Rhone and Rachel White in *Something Borrowed* by Emily Giffin" written by Pingkan Christantina. The researcher uses feminism as the topic of her thesis. Gender social issues come as her main idea. Christantina focuses on false feminism in characters Rachel White and Darcy Rhone. In her thesis, Christantina sees Rachel and Darcy as a portrait of modern woman. She states that although in *Something Borrowed* the characters of Rachel and Darcy are shown as modern woman nowadays with their modern woman point of view, and self esteem issue which is very common these days it does not mean that Rachel and Darcy are feminist. Christantina states:

The issues of feminism on *Something Borrowed*, a novel by Emily Giffin are false feminism (appear feminist from the surface only) which appear in modern women nowadays, symbols, modern women point of view, women underestimated woman, and self esteem issue which is very common these days. (2013: 2).

Her work discusses the issue of false feminism on Darcy and Rachel. In this research the researcher does not discuss the issue of gender or false feminism that appears in the novel rather discusses on the influence Rachel White's unconscious mind on her personality development. The researcher focuses more on Rachel's psychological thought and Rachel's hidden emotions store under her unconscious mind.

Additionally, there is also an undergraduate thesis that analyzes the same topic. Johan Adeandra in “The Influence of Inge’s Unconscious Mind on Her Personality Development in Angelika Fremd’s Heartland” states:

The personality development is the changes in personality that can be influenced by the unconscious mind. In other word, it is a process of changes in a character’s way of thinking that influenced by the character’s unconscious mind (2005: ix).

Although literary work and theories used are different, the researcher has the same topic with the previous study. It helps the researcher in doing her research, although the researcher and the previous researcher have the same topic about someone’s personality development but they have different perspectives and opinions about it. The researcher thinks that people barely notice that the changes in someone’s personality can be influenced by their hidden feelings or desires that are stored under their unconscious mind. According to Freud, the hidden feelings or desires that store under unconscious mind are called repression. Freud defines:

Linked with this is th e idea of repression, which is the ‘forgetting’ or ignoring of unresolved conflicts, un admitteddesires, or traumatic passt events, so that they are forced out of conscious awareness and into the realm of unconscious. (Barry, 1995: 96-97).

In this research, Rachel’s hidden feelings or untold desires become the object of study. All of Rachel’s hidden feelings that are kept under her unconscious mind are called repression and all of her repressions are manifested into conscious actions. Repression is one of a kind of defense mechanisms. The phenomenon of repression is interesting to be analyzed and to be the subject of the study because the phenomenon of repression has become a part of human lives.

The influence of unconscious mind of Rachel's personality development is the main topic of this research.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

According to M.H Abrams, the character is a distinctive type of person. It is to make differences to other characters. The characters themselves are the people that are represented in a dramatic or narrative work. All characters usually have different characteristic in order to make a dynamic story. Abrams adds:

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by influences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue-and from what they do-the action. (1999: 32).

Abrams also states that as individuals presented in the story, characters have the same characteristics as real human beings. They have temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speeches and actions are called motivation. In the story, characters can be stable or unchanged from beginning to end or may be able to be undergoing radical change through its development. (Abrams, 1999: 33).

According to Murphy in his book *Understanding Unseen*, there are nine attempts to acknowledge characteristics and behavior of characters, to make the characters become understandable by the reader. The first one is personal description of the author where the author describes the person's appearance and clothes. Then, character as seen by others where the author describes him through the eyes and opinions of another. By the speech of the character the author gives insights into the character through what the other person says. Whenever a person

speaks, whenever he is in a conversation with the other, whenever he puts forward an opinion, the author gives the clue of his character. Next, is about past life where the author makes the reader learn something about a person's past life. The author gives a clue for the shape of his character. From conversation of others the author also gives clues to a person's character through the conversations that say about him. The author also gives clues by showing the reaction of the character to various situation and events. While through direct comment, the author describes or comments on a person's character directly. Then through what character thought, the author gives the readers knowledge of what the person thinking about. The last is manner, where the author shows a person mannerism and habits, which may also tell the readers something about his character. (Murphy, 1972: 161-173)

2. Theory of Psychoanalysis and Personality

In Jess Feist and Gregory J. Feist's book, *Theories of Personality Sixth Edition*, Freud gives a big contribution to personality theory. Freud divides human mental life into two levels, the conscious (ego) and unconscious (id). In Freud psychoanalytic theory, Freud differentiates the unconscious into two different levels, the unconscious proper (unconscious) and the preconscious. Unconscious is the part of the mind beyond human awareness or consciousness but that however motivate of human words, feelings, and actions. Meanwhile, preconscious has two sources, the first one is from the perception of conscious and the second one is from the imagination of unconscious. Freud states:

The preconscious level of the mind contains all those elements that are not conscious but can become conscious either quite readily or with some difficulty. (Feist, 2006:25)

Thus, preconscious is like a bridge between conscious and unconscious. Preconscious contains all things that are easy to be called to consciousness, such as memories that even though people do not remember when they think, but it can easily be called up again or available memory.

In more detail, Freud explains the way thinking of conscious is human may be conscious of their overt actions or behaviors, they constantly are not aware of the mental process that happened. For him the unconscious is the explanation of the meaning behind dreams, slips of the tongue, and kind of forgetting or ignoring, called repression (Feist, 2006:23-24).

Freud in Peter Barry's book *Beginning Theory*, states the idea of repression is the forgetting or ignoring of unresolved conflicts, un-admitted desires, or traumatic past events, so that they are forced out of conscious awareness and into the realm of the unconscious (Barry, 1995:96-97).

Freud believes that not all unconscious are processed from repression of past events. He says that a portion of human conscious originates from the experience of early ancestors that have been passed on to people through hundreds of generations of repetition or in other word is psyche inheritance.

Conscious can be defined as those mental elements in awareness at any given point in time. Then Freud divides model of the psyche into three-part, ego-the super ego-id. Freud suggested a three-part, rather than a two-part, model of the psyche, dividing it into ego, the super-ego, and the id, these three 'levels' of

personality roughly corresponding to, respectively, the consciousness, the conscience, and the unconscious (Barry, 1995: 97).

In more detail, Freud's explanation in Jess Feist and Gregory J. Feist's book *Theories of Personality Sixth Edition*, states that defense mechanism is as psychic processes to avoid painful admissions or recognitions, such as transference in which is the patient under analysis redirects the emotions recalled during analysis towards the psychoanalyst. Thus, the antagonism felt towards a parental figure in the past might be reactivated, but directed against the analyst. Next, projection is when the negative sides of people are not recognized as part of ourselves but are perceived in attributed to another. An extreme type of projection is paranoia, a mental disorder characterized by strong delusions of jealousy and persecution. Then, screen memory which is inconsequential memory whose function is to obliterate more significant one such as Freudian slip or 'parapraxis', whereby repressed material in unconscious such as slips of the tongue, slips of the pen, or unintended actions. The last is dream work, the process by which feelings, events or desires are transformed into dreams images. These include displacement and condensation (Feist, 2006: 34-38).

In Jungian psychology, someone's personality is not occurred by repressed feeling but also by some emotionally toned experiences inherited from the ancestors. It explains:

Jung believed that each of us is motivated not only by repressed experiences but also by certain emotionally toned experiences inherited from our ancestors. These inherited images makeup what Jung called the collective unconscious. The collective unconscious includes those elements that we have never experienced individually but which have come down to us from our ancestors. (Feist, 2006:98).

Jung divides human psychological into three levels. The first one is ego which is the conscious mind. The second one is personal unconscious. The last one is collective unconscious. According to Jung, conscious images are those that are sensed by the ego, whereas unconscious elements have no relation with the ego.

Jung saw the ego as the center of consciousness, but not the core of personality. Ego is not the whole personality, but must be completed by the more comprehensive self, the center of personality that is largely unconscious. In a psychologically healthy person, the ego takes a secondary position to the unconscious self (1995:103).

Thus, consciousness plays a relatively minor role in analytical psychology, and an overemphasis on expanding one's conscious psyche can lead to psychological imbalance. Normally people have a relation with their conscious world, but they also allow themselves to experience their unconscious self. The personal unconscious contains memories under conscious but it can be conscious such as repressed infantile memories and impulses, forgotten events, and experiences originally perceived below the threshold of our consciousness. Jung explains that our personal unconscious is formed by our individual experiences and it's unique for each of us. Some images in the personal unconscious can be recalled easily, some remembered with difficulty, and still others are beyond the reach of consciousness. Jung's concept of the personal unconscious differs a little from Freud's view of the unconscious and preconscious combined (Feist, 2006:104). In other word, Jung's definition about personal unconscious is similar to Freud's definition about preconscious which is as a bridge between conscious and unconscious. It contains all things that are easy to be called to consciousness,

such as memories that even though we do not remember when we think, but it can easily be called up again or available memory.

The collective unconscious is commonly known as “physic inheritance”. It means the person or character gains their knowledge naturally from their ancestors.

The physical contents of the collective unconscious are inherited and pass from one generation to the next as psychic potential. Distant ancestors’ experiences with universal concepts such as God, mother, water, earth, and so forth have been influenced by their primitive ancestors’ primordial experiences. Therefore the contents of the collective unconscious are more or less the same for people in all cultures. The contents of the collective unconscious do not lie dormant but are active and influence a person’s thoughts, emotions, and actions. (Feist, 2006:104).

From animal psychology that some rather complex behaviors occur instinctively, without individual experience; for example, a bird, raised entirely in isolation, nonetheless at maturity will build a species appropriate nest, though it has never seen one. If an instinct can tell an animal how to behave, instinct can tell a human how to think as well. Persons or characters, when they are toddlers cry and call their mother when they fall down to get help. Instinct tells them to cry and to ask for help. It is a knowledge that is gained naturally without learning is physic inheritance that stored in collective unconscious. That is why persons or characters can directly cry, when they are toddler, to ask for help from their mother. The elements and knowledge that have never been experienced individually is inherited from the ancestors through collective unconscious.

The collective unconscious becomes developed and contains primordial images called archetypes, which are similar in all people. These archetypes are the basic units of the collective unconscious, and they function as psychic instincts

that predispose people to experience the world in certain universally human ways (Coninger, 2004:77). Instinct is part of the archetypes, while the archetypes are combination of psyche and instinct. Instinct and archetype are formed unconsciously and it can create the personality. Archetype occurs through the experience of ancestors repeatedly. Jung explains that archetype is the notion of self-realization, which can only be achieved by attaining a balance between various opposing forces or personality (Feist, 2006:98). In more detail, Jess Feist and Gregory J. Feist add archetypes should be distinguished from instinct. Jung defines an instinct as an unconscious physical impulse towards action and saw the archetype as the physic counterpart to an instinct (Feist, 2006:105).

Thus, archetype is an ancient picture obtained from the collective unconscious. Almost the same as complexes associated with intense emotions. The different archetypes with instinct is defined by Jung as the physical impulses unconscious and manifested through action. Jung saw this as archetypes of physical instinct.

Jung defines there are eight types of archetypes. The first one is persona where the side of personality that people show to the world is designated as the mask. The second one is the shadow which is contained the dark side of the ego. It also can be said as dark image which personal repressed under unconscious mind. The third one is anima which is the femininity that becomes a part of the unconscious of every man. The fourth one is animus which is the masculinity that becomes a part of the unconscious of every woman. The fifth one is great mother and the wise old man, are derivatives of the anima and animus. Everyone, man or

woman, possesses a great mother archetype. This preexisting concept of mother is always associated with both positive and negative feelings. The sixth one is the wise old man, archetype of wisdom and meaning, symbolizes humans' preexisting knowledge of the mysteries of life. This archetypal meaning, however, is unconscious and cannot be directly experienced by a single individual. The seventh one is hero which is represented in mythology and legends as a powerful person, sometimes part god, who fights against great odds to conquer or vanquish evil in the form of dragons, monsters, serpents, or demons. In the end, however, the hero is often undone by some seemingly insignificant person or event. The last one is self. The self is the center of all archetypes which gives balance of all system. The self is the archetype of archetypes because it pulls together the other archetypes and unites them in the process of self-realization.

However, the researcher uses five archetypes. Those archetypes are the great mother archetype, animus archetype, persona and shadow archetype, and self archetype as a tool to find out the process of personality development of Rachel White. The researcher only uses five archetypes because the other archetypes have not been seen in Rachel's character, so the researcher cannot use it as tool of this research.

C. Theoretical Framework

First, the researcher use Theories on Character and Characterization by M.H Abrams and Characteristics and Behavior of Characters by Murphy to find out the description of Rachel White's character which is to analyze the attitude and behavior of Rachel white from beginning until the end of the story.

Next, the researcher uses the theory of psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud to analyze the main character's hidden feelings or repressed desires that stored under conscious mind. The researcher uses the theory of analytical psychology by Carl Gustav Jung to analyze the character. It becomes a tool to explain character's behavior, motives, and to analyze character suppressed memories. The researcher uses Jung's theory to dig more the motives behind the main character's hidden feelings or repressed desires through the unconscious mind of the main character. The main character's unconscious mind is analyzed to see whether there are any archetypal characters or not. In this research, the researcher finds out and studies character personal and collective unconscious including any archetype of character used, to get the reason of a character main purpose. All theories are used to complete each other to reveal all the answers from the problems that have been formulated before.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher describes the methodology that is used in this study. There are three parts of this chapter. The first is the data of the study, the researcher describes what the data or object of the study are. The second is in the approach, the researcher explains the approach(es) that is applied in the study. The third is in the method of the study, the researcher explains some steps of analyzing the data.

A. Object of the Study

Something Borrowed is a *New York Times* bestselling fiction novel which is written by Emily Giffin and the novel was made as a film on 2011, directed by Luke Greenfield. *Something Borrowed* is the first title from Emily Giffin's chick lit novel sequel and it was first time published in 2004 in New York by St. Martin's paperbacks and the second title is *Something Blue*.

Something Borrowed consists of 403 pages and 26 chapters which tell about Rachel White who has a complicated, dramatic love and jealousy friendship. Rachel White is the main character, typical a good girl who strict to the rule. She has a best friend since childhood named Darcy. Darcy is really different from Rachel; she is very attractive, popular, charming and expressive girl. Darcy always gets everything that she wants and she always gets a lot attention from the people, it makes Rachel become a shadow of Darcy's life.

Rachel really likes Darcy because she is her best friend. For Rachel, Darcy is a sister that she never has, that is why Rachel always hides her feeling and

represses her desires during their friendship. Until on the night of Rachel's thirtieth birthday party, Rachel reveals her feeling to Dexter who is Darcy's fiancé and it is getting complicated because Dexter also feels the same way. Since that night, Rachel's personality suddenly changes. It likes Rachel hides something by revealing something, and makes Rachel think more about a thin line between love and friendship.

The researcher focuses on Rachel's different personality and her repressed feelings and desires. The unconscious minds that influence Rachel's personality development are the central of this paper analysis.

B. Approach of the Study

Psychoanalytic approach is used to reveal the character of Rachel White's unconsciouness and repressed feeling by knowing how and why Rachel behaves as she does. Peter Barry defines:

Psychoanalytic criticism is a form of literary criticism which uses some of the techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literarture. Psychoanalysis itself is a form of therapy which aims to cure mental disorders by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the mind (Barry, 1995:96).

Psychoanalytic approach will be focused to analyze the main charather. The unconscious and repressed feeling are the subject of psychoanalytic theory and Freud psychoanalitic theory will be used as a tool.

According to Peter Barry, all of Freud's work depends upon the notion of the unconscious, which is the part of the mind beyond consciousness which nevertheless has a strong influence upon our actions. Freud is not the discoverer of the unconscious. His uniqueness lies in his attributing to it such a decisive role

in our lives. Linked with this is the idea of repression, which is the ‘forgetting’ or ignoring of unresolved conflicts, unadmitted desires, or traumatic past events, so that they are forced out of conscious awareness and into the realm of unconscious (Barry, 1995: 96-97).

Freud psychoanalytic theory is used to analyze character unconscious mind as well as to reveal character’s repressed feeling. This approach is needed to see whether this element influence the character’s personality development. This approach will be combined with Carl Jung’s Analytical Psychology theory as a tool to find out the process of development through the eight stages process.

C. Method of the Study

The method of the study that the researcher uses in this study is library research. The researcher refers to the data from some books, articles, and also from the internet, that are related to the topic of the study. The data divides into two parts, the primary data which is taken from Emily Giffin’s *Something Borrowed*, and the secondary data are taken from some books and articles to get more information about the work, the author, and the criticism. As the references to do the analysis, the researcher uses the theory on character and characterization by M.H Abrams and the theory on the characteristics and behavior of characters according to Murphy. As for the study is closely related to the personality and unconscious mind, the theory of psychoanalysis that is given by Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung’s Analytical Psychology theory are needed as appropriate sources to be used.

In writing the study, the researcher conducted some steps. The first step, the researcher identified the data on the novel through reading the novel in order to get better understanding about the novel. The second step, the researcher found the interesting thing to be considered as a topic, and decided to analyze the main character's personality development, Rachel White, under the influence of her unconscious mind. The fourth step, the researcher took some notes related to the topic found in the novel. Besides finding out the characteristic of the main character's family, it is necessary to find out the characteristics of the people outside the main character's family like Rachel's close friends and analyzed it. The last step the researcher answers the formulated question based on the related theories and draws the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter the researcher analyzes the two questions in the problems formulation to find out the answer. Firstly, the researcher analyzes the main character's personality development described in the novel. Secondly, by using Freud's psychoanalytic theory and Jung's analytical psychology theory the researcher analyzes the main character's unconscious mind, and uses eight process of development by Carl Jung to find out the main character's unconscious mind whether any influence to the main character's personality development or not.

A. The Description of the Main Character in the Novel

In this part the researcher tries to find out the answer of the first question in problems formulation by analyzing the main character's personality before experiencing personality development and after undergoing personality development.

1. Rachel's Personality before Experiencing Personality Development

Rachel White is the main character in *Something Borrowed*, because she is the main point of the story and has an influence through the story. It is appropriate with Koesnosoebroto's statement that, major character is the most important character in a story. Basically, a story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:67).

In the beginning, Rachel White is described as a good girl who almost reaches her thirtieth birthday. She is really strict to the rule and introverted because she never shows her feeling to everyone; she only keeps it for herself because she wants to be a nice person for everyone. Rachel works at New York law firm and she is a hard-working person. She has a best friend named Darcy Rhone. Rachel and Darcy are best friend since they were child until now. Rachel really loves Darcy because she only has a plenty of friends and Darcy is the only best friend that she has. So, Darcy become a priority for her and Rachel is like a “yes man” for Darcy because she never against her. Darcy is beyond everything for Rachel, even herself. Rachel does not mind with that condition and she never mind it, but at some point she really tired with that, but she cannot do anything because she is too loves Darcy. So, she only keeps it in her heart, “And I have Darcy, my best friend from home, who is all of the above. But everybody knows that friends are not enough” (Giffin, 2004:5). Rachel is always being a good daughter, a good friend but then everything has changed when she celebrates her thirtieth birthday party. She cheated with Darcy’s fiancé, Dexter. Rachel’s personality has changed. She is not the same person anymore.

This part tells about Rachel’s personality. The researcher tries to analyze Rachel’s personality by seeing her characteristics before it develops. Her personality is elaborated below:

a. Introverted

Rachel White lives with conservative parents. Her parents are really strict and protective to her because she is the only child in her family, and she does not

like it. It can be seen from Rachel's thought, "Darcy had doubled-pierced ears and a sibling –even if it was just a brother, it was better than being an only child as I was" (Giffin, 2004:1). Rachel does not like the way her parents treat her and she really hates to be the only child in her family, because it makes her uncomfortable with her family and feels lonely. Rachel only has a few of friends. She has a best friend from home named Darcy. They are best friend since childhood until now. Rachel really likes Darcy because Darcy is like a sister that she never had. It can be seen from her statement, "I remember Darcy leaning in to me and saying "Let's pretend we're sisters." The suggestion gave me goose –bumps –a sister! And in no time at all, that is what she became to me" (Giffin, 2004: 22). Moreover, Rachel almost never says no to Darcy and she will do anything for Darcy, "I committed an unspeakable act against a friend, violated a central tenet of sisterhood. There is no justification" (Giffin, 2004: 31).

This situation makes Rachel become an introverted person. Since then, Rachel never shows her feelings to everyone, either her parents or her best friend, Darcy. Rachel always tries to be a nice person in front of other people and she pretends like she never has a problem. She never shows her arguments and shares her ideas. Although Rachel shares everything with Darcy since they are child, Rachel never shares her true feelings or complains and against Darcy when she does something wrong. Rachel does not want to lose Darcy, so she never against her because Darcy is the only best friend that she has. In other words, Rachel rather hurts herself by keeping all of her feelings and her desires in her heart than losing her best friend.

b. Inferior

Rachel is an ordinary girl who does not think that she has interesting physical appearance, “I often feel self conscious about my body. I suck in stomach.” (Giffin, 2004:202). On Rachel’s mind an interesting physical appearance is someone who has a beautiful face, a tanned skin, a good body shape, and perfect teeth just like Darcy. That is why Rachel thinks her life is different from Darcy’s life; because Darcy’s life is better than her by having interesting physical appearance and perfect fiancé as Rachel wants, named Dexter. Rachel thinks her life is miserable and unfavourable because she is still single in her thirties. Rachel feels weak and inferior if she compares her life with Darcy’s life. Rachel feels that she is lack of luck and miserable because she works as an attorney at large New York firm and she is alone in a city of millions. Moreover, she only has a few of friends. It different from Darcy who has glamorous public relation job and freshly engaged (Giffin, 2004: 4-5). It can be seen from Rachel’s statements. Mostly her tone is negative and inferior. She never satisfies with her life:

But I also plenty of bad times: the awful hair days, the pimples, the class picture from the hell, never having right clothes, being dateless for dances, baby fat that I could never shed, getting cut from teams, losing the election for class treasurer. And the overwhelming feeling of sadness and angst that would come and go willy-nilly (or, more accurately, once a month), seemingly out of my control. Typical teenager stuff, really. Clichés, because it happens to everyone. Everyone but Darcy, that is who floated through those tumultuous for years unscathed by rejection, untouched by the adolescent ugly stick. Of course she loved high school –high school loved her. (Giffin, 2004:29)

c. Strict

Rachel comes from conservative an old –style family and she is the only child in her family, and her parents are really strict to her. No wonder Rachel becomes a typical good girl who lives by the rule; it can be seen from Rachel's confession, "I never cheated on an exam for the same reason" (Giffin, 2004:22). In other words, Rachel becomes strict because of the way her parents treat her. Thus, she oppresses her desires and she does not want to be honest to who she is by being a strict girl who lives by the rule. Because she has an expectation if she lives by the rule, it will make her parents and anyone else think that she is a good person, and she does not want to take any risks by being someone who frees, "And I am exceedingly disciple-the kind of child who did her homework on Friday afternoons right after school" (Giffin, 2004:7), "I play by the rules because I am risk-averse" (Giffin, 2004:21). Indirectly, Rachel shows her persona to everyone by being a strict girl who lives by the rule. Meanwhile, Darcy is the opposite of Rachel. Darcy Rhone is typical a popular girl and had a lot of friends. She comes from a liberal and modern family and she could get anything that she wants.

d. Jealous

Rachel is described as a good friend who always cared for her best friend, Darcy. Although Rachel really loves her best friend, sometimes she just gets jealous to her, because in Rachel's opinion Darcy is better than her and Darcy always wins over her in everything. As the example, Rachel thinks that Darcy's physical appearance is better than her, Darcy's job as public relation is more

glamorous than her, Darcy has more luck than her, and the most important is Darcy has a good fiancé as Rachel wants. Rachel really wants to have someone special who can be a good-taker for her, back then the fact is Rachel still single in her thirties. Rachel and Darcy are really different either physically or personality, in the novel it is described according to Rachel's point of view that Darcy's physical appearance is more interesting than Rachel's. Rachel describes Darcy as the lucky one who has a tan skin, has a beautiful hair, and has perfect teeth so Darcy does not need braces. Moreover, Rachel thinks that Darcy has a charming appearance than Rachel. Everybody loves Darcy even Rachel's mother, Darcy such a perfect girl for Rachel and it makes Rachel jealous and always compares her life to Darcy. But she does not want to admit it, and just keeps it for herself:

Darcy was always the lucky one. Her skin tanned more quickly, her hair feathered more easily, and she didn't need braces. Her moonwalk was superior; as were her cartwheels and her front handsprings (I couldn't do handspring at all). She had a better sticker collection. More Michael Jackson pins. Forenza sweaters in turquoise, red, and peach (my mother allowed me none –said they were too trendy and expensive). And a pair of fifty-dollar Guess jeans with zippers at the ankles (ditto). Darcy had double-pierced ears and a sibling –even if it was just a brother, it was better than being an only child as I was. (Giffin, 2004:1).

Since then, Rachel likes to make a list of anything when she can beat Darcy, even just about being older than Darcy is a good thing for Rachel:

All the benchmarks we reached together, benchmarks that I always reached first. I got my driver's license before she did, could drink legally before she could. Being older, if only by a few months, used to be a good thing. (Giffin, 2004: 6).

e. Pessimistic

Rachel is depicted as a pessimistic person because she thinks that she is an inferior person who always lives behind Darcy's life. So she thinks that she does not deserve to get everything that she wants because Darcy has it, such as collage dream in Notre Dame and her first love, Dexter. Actually, Dexter is Rachel's close friend when they were in collage, and Rachel likes him. But then, she thinks that Dexter is too perfect for her and maybe he is just not that into her because Rachel thinks that she is far from the description of perfect. Thus, Rachel introduces Dexter to her best friend, Darcy, because she thinks Darcy as perfect as Dexter, so they are match. Now, Dexter is Darcy's fiancé and Rachel cannot hide it that she regrets her decision:

Dex and Darcy are an exquisite couple, lean and tall with matching dark hair and green eyes. They are among New York's beautiful people. The well-groomed couple registering for the china and crystal on the sixth floor at bloomingdale's. (Giffin, 2004:5).

On the other hand, Rachel thinks that Darcy deserves to get everything that she wants because she thinks she cannot get it:

In short, I have no real faith in my own happiness. And then there is Darcy. She is a woman who believes that things should fall into her lap, and consequently, they do. They always have. She wins because she expects to win. I do not expect to get what I want, so I don't. And I don't even try. (Giffin, 2004:298).

Back then, Rachel realizes the reason she lets Darcy wins over her. That is because she just being pessimist, "Am I really a good person? Or just a cowardly pessimist?" (Giffin, 2004:22).

2. Rachel's Personality after Undergoing Personality Development

Human personality is dynamic. According to Perrine's *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*, a dynamic character is a character that can change from the beginning until the end of the story, whether large or small, negative or positive (Arp and Honson, 2009: 164-165). The development can be seen from the beginning until the end of the story. Rachel's personality development is explained below.

a. Rebellious

Rachel becomes rebellious as her manifestation of her repressed feelings and desires. At first, Rachel is a typical girl who always represses her feelings and desires and makes her becomes an introverted and strict person. She never shows her own desires and she always tries to be nice to everyone because she has some reasons behind that attitude that she thinks are right. First, she wants to show her persona as a person who lives by the rule by being a good daughter to make her mother proud of her. Second, Rachel always wants to be a good friend for Darcy because Darcy is the only one best friend that she has. But then, Rachel realizes by being nice daughter is not enough to make her mother proud of her, even she stops comparing herself with Darcy:

I consider this gemstone from my mother. One would be hard-pressed to disagree with it. In fact, it is the way I have lived my entire life. Avoiding regret any cost. Being good no matter what. Good student. Good daughter. Good friend. And yet I am struck by the sudden realization that regret cuts two ways. I might also regret sacrificing myself, my own desires, for Darcy's sake, in the name of friendship, in the name of being a good person. Why should I be martyr here? (Giffin, 2004. 197-198).

Since then, Rachel becomes rebellious. She starts struggling for her own desires by cheating with Dexter although she knows that Dexter is Darcy's fiancé but on the other side Dexter is her first love. She becomes rebellious and free by breaking the rules, cheating with her best friend's fiancé and lying to Darcy. Sometimes, Rachel feels guilty for what she has done but she is tired and bored of being a good girl all the time and she remembers what Darcy has done to her:

Yes, Darcy could be a good friend –she usually was –but she also screwed me at a few pivotal moments in life: first love, collage dream. Those were no small matters. (Giffin, 2004:122).

Moreover, Rachel is tired of Darcy who always underestimates her and now Rachel does not care anymore about her friendship with Darcy because she wants to be a free soul. Rachel wants everybody recognize her as herself not her persona as an introverted and strict girl that she has shown before:

What is that supposed to mean, anyway? For our entire friendship, it has been silently understood that Darcy is the pretty one, the lucky one, the charmed one. But an implicit understanding is one thing. To say it just like that- *you can't do better*- is quiet another. Her nerve is truly breathtaking. I formulate possible retorts, but then swallow them. She doesn't know how bitchy her remarks is; it only springs from her innate thoughtlessness. (Giffin, 2004:127).

Rachel has been disappointed by her mother because her mother is just too loves Darcy rather than Rachel who is her mother's only child. It can be seen from Rachel's statements, "My mother is an open-book chatterbox and she expects everyone to be just like her, particularly her only child" (Giffin, 2004:194-195), "Yet my mother just plain old loved Darcy, perhaps because Darcy supplied her with the details of our life that she could carved" (Giffin, 2004:194-195). She remembers what her mother said to her that Darcy has the world by the balls and

Darcy always gets what she wants (Giffin, 2004:29). Thus, Rachel decides to continue her affair with Dexter on forces him to call the wedding with Darcy because Rachel realizes that she also deserves to get what she wants and she deserves to be happy, just like Darcy:

I want to be with you, Dex,” I say steadily. “Cancel the wedding. Be with me.” There it is. After two months of waiting, a lifetime of positivity, everything is on the line. I feel relieved and liberated and changed. I am a woman who expects happiness. I deserve happiness. (Giffin, 2004:305).

b. Optimistic

At first, Rachel is depicted as a pessimistic girl who thinks she does not deserve to get what she wants, Dexter, her first love who also her best friend's fiancé. Rachel thinks that she does not deserve to get her first love back because she is not as perfect as her best friend, Darcy. But then, Rachel's friends such as Hillary and Ethan give the influence to make Rachel to be brave and optimist that she also deserves to be happy and get what she wants. It does not matter about Rachel who is not as perfect as Darcy or when Darcy takes everything that she wants from Rachel, but it is because everybody deserves to be happy and gets what they want. So does Rachel, she deserves it:

Hillary smiles and nods. “I say go for it.” More or less what Ethan said. That's two votes for me, zero for Darcy. “I'm going to keep seeing him as much as I can. We'll see what happens,” I say, realizing that just “seeing what happens” is version of “going for it” (Giffin, 2004: 175).

Thereafter, Rachel realizes that she has to struggle for reaching what she wants; it means if she wants her first love, Dexter, becomes her true love she has to struggle for it. Moreover, she has learnt that it is not Darcy's fault by having a

lot of luck and taking everything from Rachel but it is because Rachel never tries to struggle for everything that she wants and Rachel has changed now:

Only then do I acknowledge that what I am feeling might actually be true happiness. Even joy. Over the past several days, when I have felt the beginning of this emotion tugging at my heart, it has crossed my mind that the key to happiness should not be found in a man. That an independent, strong woman should feel fulfilled and whole on her own. (Giffin, 2004:382).

c. Superior

In the beginning Rachel is pictured as an inferior person who is underestimated by her best friend, Darcy. Moreover, Rachel always lets Darcy win over her and oppresses her desires. At first, Rachel thinks that she does not deserve to get what she wants because she is just Rachel; she is not Darcy who can get everything that she wants. But then, Rachel realizes that everybody deserves to get what they want and she can be someone who can be leaned on, and no one can underestimate her even her best friend, Darcy:

Darcy and I had been friend forever, but I think it was the first time that I realized the influence I have over her. I picked her wedding dress. The most important garment that she will ever wear. (Giffin, 2004:129).

Thereafter, Rachel changes her mindset that if she wants to get her own happiness, she has to come out from her comfort zone and starts to make her own happiness, “But I have learned that you make your own happiness”(Giffin, 2004:387).

d. Confident

During her friendship with Darcy, Rachel’s heart is full of jealousy. Rachel becomes jealous to Darcy because she thinks that Darcy can get everything that she wants and Rachel always compares herself with Darcy. Rachel always uses

Darcy as a picture of perfectness. But then, Rachel remembers what Ethan says to stop comparing herself with Darcy, because everyone is unique, no one is same, “Maybe Ethan was right, and the time has come to stop using Darcy as a measuring stick for my own life” (Giffin, 2004:386). Since then, Rachel stops comparing her life with Darcy’s life and she starts to seek her own desires. Rachel struggles to reach her own desires and throws away bad thinking. Now, she becomes a confident person, because she realizes that everybody is unique and she knows that everybody has a strength and weakness, and no one is perfect. At the moment, Rachel can control herself to be a better person. No more jealousy and no more Darcy as her measuring stick for her life, “Peace and calm rush over me as I process the lack of any bad feelings: I’m not jealous, I’m not worried, I’m not scared, I’m not lonely” (Giffin, 2004:382).

B. The Description of the Main Character’s Unconscious Mind and How It Influences Her Personality Development

1. Rachel’s Unconscious Mind

After analyzing the main character’s personality development, the researcher identifies the main character’s unconscious mind that influences the main character’s personality development. This means that some factors make her personality changes. There are some changes in Rachel’s personality that is influenced by her collective unconscious mind. The researcher uses Jung’s theory on archetype to indentify the factors which makes her personality changes. However, there are five of eight archetypes that influence Rachel’s personality

development, because the other archetypes have not been seen on Rachel's character, so it has no relation towards Rachel's personality development.

a. The Great Mother Archetype

The great mother archetype (nurturing) usually takes from the image of mother. The concept of mother is always associated with both positive and negative feelings. The great mother archetype is taken by Rachel from her mother. In the beginning of the novel it is stated that Rachel does not want to be like her mother, because her mother is conservative and over-protective to her. By seeing her parents' marriage which has nothing special and boring, Rachel is afraid of being thirtieth and grows up:

I thought of my parents, who were in their thirties, and their lackluster approach to their own birthdays. My dad had just given my mom a toaster for her birthday because ours broke the week before. The new one toasted four slices at a time instead of just two. It wasn't much of a gift. But my mom had seemed pleased enough with her new appliance; nowhere did I detect the disappointment that I felt when my Christmas stash didn't quite meet expectations. So Darcy was probably right. Fun stuff like birthday wouldn't matter as much by the time we reached thirty. (Giffin, 2004:2).

Rachel hates her mother because the figure of her mother is out of her expectation. She expects a figure of mother who always cares for her, loves her and adores her. But then, the fact is that Rachel's mother is far from her expectation. In this case Rachel's mother appears as a negative great mother archetype. Meanwhile, Rachel's mother has an expectation to Rachel as well. Her mother expects Rachel to become a good daughter who always shares every daily story to her. On the other hand, Rachel is an introverted person who cannot show her feelings or her desires to anybody includes her mother. Rachel becomes introverted because her parents who are over-protective to her. Rachel's mother is

described in the novel as mother who is conservative; she is over-protective to her daughter because Rachel is the only child that she has. Rachel's mother loves Darcy more because Darcy can fulfill her desires to get any daily story, everyday Darcy shares her daily story to Rachel's mother and they are look like really close. One day, Rachel's mother wants to make Rachel as pretty as Darcy, she realizes that her mother is the same like another people who adores and loves Darcy. It can be seen from Rachel's statements, "My mother is an open-book chatterbox and she expects everyone to be just like her, particularly her only child" (Giffin, 2004:194-195), "Yet my mother just plain old loved Darcy, perhaps because Darcy supplied her with the details of our life that she could carved" (Giffin, 2004:194-195).

Rachel really hates for knowing the fact that her mother admires Darcy and always compares Rachel to Darcy. Even, Rachel's mother wants Rachel to dress-up like Darcy when she was in the seventh grade:

I remember once in the seventh grade, I refused to participate in the annual talent show, though Darcy incessantly heckled me to be one of her two backup dancers in her outlandish rendition of "Material Girl." Despite her own shyness, Annalise folded quickly, but I refused to succumb, didn't care that Darcy's choreography called for a three-girl act, didn't care that she said I was running her chances of blue ribbon. Often I would let Darcy talk me into things, but not that one. I told her not to waste her breath, I had no intension of ever setting foot on a stage. After Darcy finally gave up and invited Brit to take my place, my mother lectured me on becoming more involved in fun activities. "Aren't straight as enough for you?" I asked her. "I just want you to have fun, honey," she said. I lashed out, saying, "you just want me to be her!" she told me not to be ridiculous, but part of me believed it. I feel the same way now. "Mom, no effense to you or the second daughter you never had,but-" "Oh don't start with that nonsense!" she pats her ash-blond hair which she has been coloring with the same Clairol hue for the past twenty years. (Giffin, 195-196).

Rachel feels that she is not like a daughter that her mother wants. She can be not as expressive as Darcy who can tell everything to her mother because Rachel is an introverted person who cannot share her feelings to everyone. Yet, she tries to be a good daughter for her parents by being a strict girl who lives by the rule. Even, Rachel always tries to be a good friend and a loyal best friend for Darcy. However she knows that her mother likes Darcy, so the only way to be a good daughter is by being a dutiful friend to Darcy. But then, she fails to prove it to her mother. Her mother is disappointed with her because Rachel is the reason of Darcy's called-off the wedding. It makes her regret to be a good person, a good friend, a good daughter and she mistrusts her mother. She disappoints her mother because during her life time, Rachel has repressed her desires to be accepted as she is. It makes Rachel becomes someone who has psychological illness such as becomes introverted, easy jealous, strict, and makes a persona to everyone just because she wants to be accepted. But then, her mother does not count it. Rachel thinks that she is a bad friend who betrays her best friend and she cannot believe it that she can do that:

I consider this gemstone from my mother. One would be hard-pressed to disagree with it. In fact, it is the way I have lived my entire life. Avoiding regret any cost. Being good no matter what. Good student. Good daughter. Good friend. And yet I am struck by the sudden realization that regret cuts two ways. I might also regret sacrificing myself, my own desires, for Darcy's sake, in the name of friendship, in the name of being a good person. Why should I be martyr here? I imagine myself alone at thirty-five, alone at forty. Or even worse, settling down with a dull, watered-down version of Dex. Dex with a weaker chin and twenty fewer IQ points. I would be forced to live with "What if" forever. (Giffin, 2004. 197-198).

The result of her archetype does not match. Rachel imagines an ideal mother towards great mother archetype. However, the archetype that she has imagined

before does not match and it causes mistrusts feeling towards Rachel's mother. In other words, there is a change within Rachel's personality. At first, she is an introverted and strict person because she wants to be a good daughter like what her mother wants. By being a good daughter, Rachel has expectation to her mother to accomplish the image of a great mother archetype that she creates before. Rachel thinks if she can be a good daughter as her mother wants, then, Rachel can get the figure of a good mother that she expects. Afterwards, as the result of her archetype that does not match, she becomes rebellious. Rachel becomes rebellious because she has tried to be a good daughter but her mother still cannot accept who Rachel is, and the image of a great mother archetype that she expects never happens. Thus, the incident of the archetype that does not match, Rachel creates her own ideal figure of mother. Someday she wants to be like her own ideal figure of mother who is not as conservative as her mother and who has a marriage life which is not boring. Rachel realizes it by starting a new life with Dexter by stating:

How much I have changed. I was a parent-pleaser, adutiful friend. I made safe, careful choices and hoped that things would fall into place for me. Then I fell in love with Dex and still viewed it as something happening to me. I hoped that he would make things right, or that fate would intervene. But I have learned that you make your own happiness, that part of going for what you want means losing something else. And when the stakes are high, the losses can be that much greater. (Giffin, 2004:387).

From the beginning, Rachel always says that she wants to have a better and more exciting marriage life than her parents' marriage life. She hopes can make it by starting a new life with Dexter. Starting a new life with Dexter means that she

has left all her past life with her mother and Darcy, “I hoped that he would make things right, or that fate would intervene” (Giffin, 2004:387).

Rachel starts her new life with Dexter, and she realizes that her true love to Dexter can help her out from the shadow of her parents’ marriage life. Whenever Rachel is with Dexter, everything makes sense. He makes her the person she wants to be, instead of the person she is. The idea of life without him is not only unbearable, it is unimaginable and she wants to make Dexter happy too, by saying:

The truth is, I feel freer with Dex than I ever did when I was single. I feel more myself with him than without. Maybe true love does that. And I do love Dex. I have loved him from the very beginning, back in law school, when I pretended to myself that he wasn’t my type. I love him for his intelligence, his sensitivity, his courage. I love him wholly and unconditionally and without reservation. I love him enough to take risks. I love him enough to sacrifice a friendship. I love him enough to accept my own happiness and use it, in turn, to make him happy back. (Giffin, 2004:382).

b. Animus

Animus is the masculinity that is part of the unconscious on every woman. Whereas the anima represents irrational moods and feelings, the animus is symbolic of thinking and reasoning. It is capable of influencing the thinking of a woman, yet it does not actually belong to her. It belongs to collective unconscious and originates from the encounters of prehistoric women with men. Jung believes that the animus is responsible for thinking and opinion in women just as the anima produces feelings and moods in men. The animus is also the explanation for the irrational thinking and illogical opinions often attributed to women. (Feist, 2006:109)

In other words, naturally women always use their moods, feelings, and their emotion, but animus makes women use their thinking and logical reasoning. Thus, animus makes Rachel creates her own ways of thinking about an ideal and perfect woman. She thinks logically that everyone is created in pairs. She thinks that everyone commonly has a pair to complete each other. On Rachel's mind a perfect woman is a woman who has a good man as a caretaker, because woman and man commonly live together as a couple. The result of her animus makes Rachel thinks irrationally, she has a big fear of being single woman. On her point of view, being single on her thirties is a miserable thing. On Rachel's mind at the age of thirty is the best age for women to have a family. The irrational thinking appears when she is in senior high school. She watches the show *Thirtysomething*. She imagines the mature woman at her thirtieth:

My big problem with *Thirtysomething* was the whiny characters and their depressing issues that they seemed to bring upon themselves. I remember thinking that they should grow up, suck it up. Stop pondering the meaning of life and start making grocery lists. That was back when I thought my teenage years were dragging and my twenties would surely last forever. (Giffin, 2004:3).

Since then, Rachel always imagines how she is when she reaches the age of thirty. She always imagines in her thirty she has a lovely husband and kids and a happy family:

It fell on a Sunday, which meant that my dashing husband and I would secure a responsible baby-sitter for our two (possibly three) children on that Saturday evening, dine at a fancy French restaurant with cloth napkins, and stay out past midnight, so technically have just won a big case-somehow proven that an innocent man didn't do it. And my husband would toast me: "To Rachel, my beautiful wife the mother of my children, and the finest lawyer in Indy." I share my fantasy with Darcy. (Giffin, 2004:2).

Unfortunately, at the moment Rachel is thirty years old and she is single, that is why single is such a taboo thing for her. For Rachel, an ideal woman supposes to be has someone who can take care of her, share his life with her, and really loves her:

I did not plan on being alone in my thirties, even my early thirties. I wanted a husband by now; I wanted to be a bride in my twenties. But I have learned that you can't just create your own timetable and will it to come true. So here I am on the brink of a new decade, realizing that being alone makes my thirties daunting, and being thirty makes me feel more alone. (Giffin, 2004:5).

Since then, Rachel does not want to be single. She wants to be a woman who has a man that can be her caretaker. That is the reason why Rachel feels her life is so miserable when she reaches her thirtieth and still single. However, her animus makes her wants to be loved by finding a man who can be a good-caretaker as she has imagined. But then, Rachel still cannot find a good-caretaker for her because she is too passive:

I review my three boyfriends, the three men I slept with in my twenties, searching for a common thread. Nothing. No consistent features, coloring, stature, personality. But one theme does emerge: they all picked me. And then dumped me. I played the passive role. Waiting for Hunter and then settling for Joey. Waiting to feel more for Nate. Then waiting to feel less. Waiting for Alec to go away and leaves me in peace. (Giffin, 2004:70).

However, Rachel accidentally has affairs with her first love, Dexter. When she has affairs with Dexter, she feels something different. The feeling that makes her wants to be an active role in relationship and makes her wants to get back her first love, Dexter. But the problem is that Dexter is Darcy's fiancé. Before experiencing personality development, Rachel does not have any bravery to make

Dexter as her own man and keeps the affairs happen between her and Dexter. Thereafter, Rachel undergoes personality development, she realizes if she wants to get what she wants she has to struggle for it. Rachel's animus archetype makes her wants to struggle more and forces Dexter to cancel his wedding with Darcy:

I want to be with you, Dex," I say steadily. "Cancel the wedding. Be with me." There it is. After two months of waiting, a lifetime of positivity, everything is on the line. I feel relieved and liberated and changed. I am a woman who expects happiness. I deserve happiness. (Giffin, 2004:305).

In this case Rachel's animus takes a role as a trigger for Rachel to cheat with Dexter to avoid the fact that she is single. By cheating with Dexter Rachel is no longer a single woman. She can accomplish her own image of an ideal woman who has a man as a good-caretaker and a man who can share his life with her. Indirectly, Rachel's animus gives the influence within Rachel's personality. At first, she is a pessimistic and jealous person. Then, Rachel's personality changes into someone who is optimistic and confident because she wants to accomplish her own image of an ideal woman. Thus, the result of her animus matches with her aim.

c. **Persona and Shadow**

The persona represents the side of personality that people show to the rest of the world. So, persona archetype is the mask that people used to achieve something that they cannot be achieved by being their real self. Meanwhile, shadow archetype is contained the dark side of the ego. It also can be said as a dark image which they are repressed under unconscious mind.

Rachel's persona has been noticed since she was child and no one realized it, including herself. She always hides her desires from everyone, including her

parents. She hides it because she wants to get a good self-image from them, such as being a good daughter for her parents and a good friend for her best friend, Darcy. Since she is in her childhood, she always pretends to be a good person who does not want to go against anybody to make them happy and she got the self-image from them. Thereby, Rachel is no longer holds her persona. She realizes by being a good person, a good daughter, and a good friend is just her persona to get their attention, to make them give her a self-image and to notice that Rachel is a good person. At the end, Rachel decides to leave her persona archetype that she has been used for her entire life-time, for her own pleasure:

In fact, it is the way I have lived my entire life. Avoiding regret any cost. Being good no matter what. Good student. Good daughter. Good friend. And yet I am struck by the sudden realization that regret cuts two ways. I might also regret sacrificing myself, my own desires, for Darcy's sake, in the name of friendship, in the name of being a good person. Why should I be martyr here? (Giffin, 2004. 197-198).

On the other hand, Rachel's shadow appears when she starts to cheat with Dexter. She does not feel guilty when she realizes that she has affair with her best friend's fiancé, and keeps doing it again and again. Although she knows that she does something wrong by cheating with Dexter, but she cannot to stop it for her own desire that she has been repressed:

It is a moment beyond perfection, beyond anything I have ever felt before. It is almost too much to bear. I don't care that Dex is engaged to Darcy, or that we are creeping around like a couple of outlaws. I don't care that my teeth need a good brushing and that my hair is messy and limp around my face. I only feel Dex and his words and I know, without a doubt, that this is the happiest moment of my life. (Giffin, 2004. 218).

However, by recalling her memories with her best friend, Darcy, she realizes that she makes a big mistake. She betrays her best friend and she becomes a bad person:

I will call Dexter as soon as I get to work. I will tell him that it has to top. This time I really mean it. He is marrying Darcy, and I am the maid of honor. We both love her. Yes, she has flaws. She can be spoiled, self-centered, and bossy, but she can be loyal and kind and wildly fun. And she is the closest thing to a sister that I will ever have. (Giffin, 2004:111-112).

By leaving her persona and knowing her shadow, Rachel finds her new life with Dexter. At the end, she can be herself without being somebody else. Moreover, she can get what she wants by struggling for it and without feeling inferior:

But the truth is, I feel freer with Dex than I ever did when I was single. I feel more myself with him than without. Maybe true love does that. And I do love Dex. I have loved him from the very beginning, back in law school, when I pretended to myself that he wasn't my type. I love him for his intelligence, his sensitivity, his courage. I love him wholly and unconditionally and without reservation. I love him enough to take risk. I love him enough to sacrifice a friendship. I love him enough to accept my own happiness and use it, in turn to make him happy back. (Giffin, 2004:382).

d. Self

Jung believed that each possesses an inherited tendency to move toward growth, perfection, and completion, and he called this innate disposition the self. The most comprehensive of all archetypes, the self is the *archetypes of archetypes* because it pulls together the other archetypes and unites the in process of self-realization (Feist, 2006:111).

In other words self as a core of the archetypes and self as a whole of all the archetypes that exist. The self includes both the conscious and unconscious mind, and it unites the opposing elements of psyche-male and female, good and evil,

light and dark forces. The opposing elements are often represented by the yang and yin, whereas the self is usually symbolized by the mandala which symbolic representation of the whole psyche, emphasizing circles or square, and motif stands for unity that is self-realization. Self-realization is psychological rebirth. In this case, the self of Rachel appears at the end of the story when Rachel can accepts who she really is by leaving her persona, then she accepts her shadow as a part of her life. Thus, Rachel has achieved self-realization by completing both the bad thing and good thing in her life. She feels free and peaceful in her life when she can make balance of her persona and shadow:

I settle into my couch, close my eyes, inhale deeply. Good smells and beautiful, clear notes fill my apartment. Peace and calm rush over me as I process the lack of any bad feelings: I'm not jealous, I'm not worried, I'm not scared, I'm not lonely (Giffin, 2004:382).

The self archetype itself gives big influences towards Rachel's personality development. At first she is described as an introverted, inferior, strict, jealous, and pessimistic person. Then, she changes into rebellious, optimistic, superior, and confident person just because she can accept who herself is.

Complete self-realization is seldom to be achieved, but it exists within the collective unconscious of everyone. Moreover, to fully experience the self, people must overcome their fear of the unconscious, prevent their persona from dominating their personality, recognize the dark side of themselves (their shadow), and then muster even greater courage to face their animus (Feist, 2006:113-114).

In this case, Rachel has courage to defeat her fear by stopping her persona from dominating her personality. She even recognizes her shadow by admitting

who she really is. She has changed a lot. As her self-realization Rachel becomes a new person who can accept herself:

How much I have changed. I was a parent-pleaser, a dutiful friend. I made safe, careful choices and hoped that things would fall into place for me. But I have learned that you make your own happiness, the part of going for what you want means losing something else. And when the stakes are high, the losses can be that much greater (Giffin, 2004:387)

Rachel's personality has developed. At first, Rachel is known as an introverted person who always represses her feelings, an inferior person in her society, a strict girl who lives by the rules, and a jealous and pessimistic girl. Thereby, her personality develops into rebellious, optimistic, superior, and calm person. Rachel's personality is created by her unconscious mind based on her images of archetypes that is stored under her unconscious mind. The images of archetypes that give the influence toward her personality development are first, the great mother archetype as the figure of good mother that is out of her point of view. As the result of the archetype that does not match, Rachel creates her own ideal figure of mother. Second, anima archetype as the feminine side of men and responsible for many Rachel's irrational moods and feelings, or a strong side of woman such as when Rachel has a fear of being single because of her point of view a perfect woman supposes to have a man as her caretaker. Third, persona is a mask that Rachel uses to achieve something that she wants. In this case, Rachel's persona is a good girl to everybody to get confession from everyone that she is a good person. The last is shadow archetype as the dark side of the ego or a dark image which Rachel represses under her unconscious mind.

The process of Rachel's personality development is caused by the archetypes that are stored under her unconscious mind. The archetype that has dominant role to influence her personality is her great mother archetype and her animus as her starting point to reveal her desires by cheating with Dexter, also the self archetype as her turning point to start her new life by throwing her persona and accepts her shadow as the part of her life.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher concludes the results of the analysis on the previous chapter. The researcher analyzes Rachel's personality development and the influence of her unconscious mind towards her personality development. The researcher finds that the personality of the main character develops because of her repressed feelings that are stored under her unconscious mind.

The first conclusion is that Rachel is a dynamic character. At the beginning of the story, Rachel is described as an introverted person who never shows her feelings and desires to everyone as the result of her parents who really strict and protective to her, because she is the only child in her family. Rachel is also described as an inferior person in society because she thinks she is just an ordinary girl who does not have an interesting physical appearance. Rachel is also known as a strict girl who lives by the rules because of the way her parents treat her. Moreover, Rachel is pictured as a jealous girl who never enjoys her life. She uses her best friend, Darcy, as her measuring stick for the definition of happy and perfect life. She never accepts for who she is, she always thinks that she never gets everything that she wants, while Darcy always gets everything that she wants. That is why Rachel becomes jealous to Darcy. But then, Rachel's personality develops into a rebellious person, an optimistic person, a superior person, and a confident person.

The second conclusion is that Rachel's personality development is influenced by her repression that is stored under her unconscious mind. Rachel's personality is created by her unconscious mind and based on her images of archetypes that are stored under her unconscious mind. The images of archetypes that give the influence towards her personality development are the great mother archetype, animus, persona and shadow, and the self.

The first is the great mother archetype takes a role as the figure of good mother that is out of her point of view. As the result of the archetype that does not match, Rachel creates her own figure of good mother and she wants to start her new life with Dexter by having a better marriage life than her parents' marriage life.

The second is animus, the masculinity that is part of the unconscious of every woman and responsible for any Rachel's irrational thinking and illogical opinions. Rachel has irrational thinking and illogical opinions by having a fear from being single. She is afraid of being a single woman in her thirties because her best friend, Darcy, has already had a fiancé and on Rachel's mind at the age of thirty is the best age for women to have a family because when she is in senior high school she, she watches the show *Thirtysomething* and she imagines the mature woman is at her thirtieth.

The third is persona that Rachel uses as mask to achieve something that she wants. In this case Rachel's persona is a good girl, a loyal friend, and a strict daughter. She uses persona in public to get the acceptances from everyone,

because Rachel cannot accept herself, she wants to be a person who is kindhearted for others.

The fourth is the shadow archetype. Shadow archetype is the dark side of the ego or a dark image that has Rachel repressed under her unconscious mind. At first, Rachel cannot accept her shadow by living with her persona. But then, Rachel realizes she has to be a person who she wants to be by leaving her persona. Now, Rachel knows her shadow and she can accept and she can live with her shadow as a part of her life and she can accept herself.

The last is the self archetype. The self is the most comprehensive of all archetypes. The self is the archetypes of archetypes because it pulls together the other archetypes and unites them in the process of self-realization. In other words self as a core of the archetypes and self as a whole of all the archetypes that exist. In this case Rachel has achieved self-realization by completing both the bad thing and good thing in her life. She even feels free and peaceful in her life when she can live in balance between her persona and her shadow. Thus, Rachel has courage to defeat her fear by stopping her persona that ever dominating her personality and recognizes her shadow by admitting who herself is. She has changed a lot, and as her self-realization Rachel becomes a new person who can accept herself

At last, the conclusion is that the process of Rachel's personality development is caused by the archetypes that are stored under her unconscious mind. The archetype that has dominant role towards her personality are her great mother archetype and her animus as her starting point to reveal her desires by

cheating with Dexter, while the self archetype as her turning point to start her new life by stopping her persona dominates her personality and recognizes her shadow as the part of her life.



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